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MINISTER MARTINEZ DE HOZ QUESTIONED BY TV PANEL

PY101543 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA)--During a television program, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz defended his economic policy and stressed that "sectors of public opinion that have influence with the armed forces are always knocking at their doors to try and convince them that a return must be made to the old ways. Luckily I believe that our armed forces have very mature convictions." Martinez de Hoz emphasized the support the military is giving to his policy.

The minister made these remarks during a television program last night with journalist Bernard Neustadt. The minister was questioned by Jorge Aguado, former chairman of the confederation of the Buenos Aires and La Pampa rural associations; by Antonio Troccoli, former Radical Civic Union national deputy; and by Alvaro Alsogaray, former economy minister.

The minister was asked if he would continue in his post. He answered: "The facts speak for themselves." He remarked that some of the criticism from several sectors whose interests are affected is logical and he indicated that "you can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs." "No sector has an ideal income," was one of his arguments, and it is his belief that the current sacrifice is being shared "equally."

When Alsogaray's turn came, he termed the current times "difficult" and indicated that there are three types of criticism being made against the economic leadership: That of the "electoral populists," who note what is wrong and expand it without contributing solutions, that of the developmentalists, who identify the problems appropriately and contribute solutions that are not solutions and that would make the situation more serious, and that of the liberals," in which we agree with the objectives of the program but we believe the strategy is wrong, especially regarding the problem of inflation."

Martinez de Hoz stressed that when Alsogaray took over the post of economy minister there was a 100-percent inflation rate, "but when I took over, the inflation rate was close to 1,000 percent." After this display of rivalry, the minister explained that "when the defect is structural, the reforms have to be basic and are therefore slow."

He commented on the increase of retail prices during March, which reached 7.7 percent, indicating that this is favourable because "the traditional peak of this month was avoided" and now "we can face the rest of the year calmly."

Aguado asked some questions regarding some concerns of the agricultural sector, and the minister announced the land tax that is to complement the production tax. He went on to outline the guidelines for the price of milk during the 3-month period of April to June.

Neustadt limited himself to asking the minister whether he believed that the "real situation of the country can support his plan," to which Martinez de Hoz remarked that "the country is in a condition where it can stand the change."

Troccoli, the last of the questioners and the most critical, reviewed the economic situation of 1978, with its ever-increasing inflation and fall in economic activities, and then asserted that real salary has droped 40 percent with the current economic policy. Basically the former radical deputy strongly criticized the redistribution of income, calling it unjust and favoring only one minority.

PEASANT GROUP JOINS PAZ ESTENSSORO FRONT

FY110143 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Apr 79 FY

[Excerpt] The alliance of the Historical Branch of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNRW], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA] and the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI], gained another member today. The Tupac Katari popular movement--that is to say, a branch of this peasant movement--signed a political merger with the alliance today at the headquarters of the MNRH. The ceremony was attended by the top leaders of the parties that make up the alliance.

The Tupac Katari popular movement was represented by (Cosme Jimenez), while another dissident group of this movement, led by (Genaro Torres) and (Clemente Alarcon), released a note protesting the merger with Victor Paz Estenssoro's front.

MNRI HOLDS FIRST CONVENTION, ASSAILS FASCISM

FY100219 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 79 FY

[Summary] "The first convention of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] was opened today under the presidency of national MNRI leader Hernan Siles Zuazo. The event was opened by MNRI Secretary General Abel Ayoroa, who harshly criticized the agents of fascism and Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the Historical Branch of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNRH].

Initially the convention of the MNRI was scheduled to be held at the Mexico Theater. Several speakers participated in addition to Abel Ayoroa, and called for the unity of all members. The convention is attended by 1,200 delegates from all over the country.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PACTS WITH USSR TO BE SIGNED

FY091653 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 79 FY

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and Bolivia will sign bilateral agreements aimed at carrying out joint nuclear energy development programs in our country, as established at the first Bolivian-Soviet intergovernmental meeting. Based on the preliminary agreements reached at this meeting, Bolivia and the Soviet Union will carry out research programs in the field of radioactive minerals to be used later following an established procedure.

In the field of uranium mining, the two countries will prepare exploration, excavation, mining and metallurgical projects, in addition to nuclear medicine, research and radiological security.

Bolivia and the Soviet Union recently ended a series of talks in preparation for the first meeting of the permanent Bolivian-Soviet intergovernmental commission through which they also intend to develop iron and steel projects. Also mentioned was the area of health. The governments are to study, under a cooperative agreement, the effects of hemmorhagic fever and Chagas' disease.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS HANDING OVER FUNCTIONS OF STATE FIRMS

PY110229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0104 GMT 11 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Apr (LATIN)--The government of President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo took its first step toward handing over the functions of nonstrategic state enterprise to private industry prohibiting government companies from exploring mineral areas without first knowing the opinion of the private sector.

The announcement was made here last night by the mining and energy minister, Cesar Cals, after a meeting of the new Superior Mining Council. State companies will only be able to explore areas where there is believed to be uranium or oil, Cals told newsmen.

According to the minister, all the geological studies undertaken by the Federal Department of Mineral Production [DNPM] will be placed at the disposition of private enterprises. Cals stated: "Starting today, no government enterprise will be able to conduct exploration for any mineral substances, with the exception of oil and uranium, without prior initiatives by the private sector."

He added that this is one of the government's first steps to initiate the process of handing over state enterprises to private hands. Among other goals of his government, Baptista de Figueiredo intends gradually to privatize state enterprises in sectors that are not strategic or essential to the government.

Cals also stated that a new model for the country's mineral policy is under study, and admitted the possibility that foreign companies could participate in mineral exploration. According to the minister, some areas of nonstrategic or nonessential minerals will be granted to interested parties in the private sector.

NATIONAL RENEWAL ALLIANCE PLANS TO CHANGE NAME

PY101615 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Senator Jose Sarney has confirmed the change of the name of ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] to the Brazilian People's Party [Partido do Povo Brasileiro--PPS]. This change will be made through an amendment of the organic law on parties, and the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] will be able to participate if it wishes.

Nevertheless, the ARENA convention to be held in September will decide finally whether the name will be adopted or not. According to Sarney, the new name reflects greater democratic exertion [afirmacao].

'Workers Party' Move

PY101726 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpts] If the law on the formation of parties were not changed, maintaining the current dispositions, it would still be possible to create a Brazilian Workers Party [Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro--PTB]. This statement was made by Deputy Magnus Guimaraes of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], Rio Grande do Sul State, when he was asked about the difficulties imposed by current legislation on the formation of new parties. Magnus Guimaraes added that more than 60 deputies and 8 senators have already endorsed the PTB, a number perfectly adequate to create a new party. He said the announcement of the PTB is being prepared, awaiting the return of leader Leonel Brizola.

SAO PAULO MUNICIPAL WORKERS PREPARE TO STRIKE

PY110057 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--All municipal services in Sao Paulo will be completely paralyzed Wednesday, with the exception of funeral services and the emergency ward of the municipal hospital. The stoppage, which will involve 75,000 municipal workers, was decided today at a meeting of 600 representatives of 17 regional municipal workers associations throughout Sao Paulo District.

Pickets of Sao Paulo municipal workers are already active at the library, the hospital, the district finance department, and other municipal offices.

The representative of Sao Paulo garbage collectors, also present at the meeting, decided to join the strike. He indicated that a week ago the garbage collectors were forced to accept an agreement that did not satisfy them.

SPOKESMAN MINIMIZES OLD INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON SUBVERSION

PY110144 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Presidential Press Adviser Marco Antonio Kraemer stated today that the document "Subversion and the Church," which was released by the press, is an unsolicited report prepared by a military prosecutor at that time. He emphasized that this report was not prepared at the request of either President Geisel or the justice minister.

The presidential spokesman said the government's position in relation to the Church was already stated by President Figueiredo himself during the visit he made to the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB]. During the talks he held the Cardinal Aloisio Lorscheider at that time, President Figueiredo expressed his desire to maintain cordial open contacts with the Church, convinced that these contacts will result in more objective ways of understanding and cooperation between the CNBB and government officials.

Kraemer stated that the document can in no way affect government-Church relations. Therefore, the government considers that disclosure of this document will have no effect on its relations with the Church.

MDB SENATOR DISPLEASED WITH TORTURE PROBE LIMITS

PY060145 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Apr 79 PY

[From "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpt] Senator Orestes Quercia [Brazilian Democratic Movement--MDB] expressed his disagreement with Justice Minister Petronio Portella's assertion that the Human Rights Defense Council would only investigate reports on violations that may occur in the future. Quercia also disagreed with Portella's contention that investigations of violations in the past would create an unfavorable atmosphere for the amnesty announced by the government.

Quercia said he would agree with Portella only if a broad, unrestricted amnesty were to be decreed, but noted that the government does not intend to do this. He contended that the government may be conducting secret studies to determine whom it may benefit with an amnesty.

COMMUNIST YOUTH PRINTING PRESS FOUND; ARRESTS MADE

PY110212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 11 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Apr (AFP)--A printing press of the banned Communist Youth of Chile has been discovered by security personnel. The find was made after the arrest of three persons accused of belonging to the banned Communist Party of Chile. They were identified as Luis Soto Gonzalez, Armando Valenzuela Lira and Margarita Astudillo Vergara.

According to military sources, the press was used to print pamphlets and political propaganda against the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

CHILEAN TERRORIST DETAINED IN ITALY, LINKED WITH GROUPS

PY101657 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Text] A 25-year-old Chilean terrorist, (Juan Payacar Soto) has been detained in Italy. (Paycar) left Chile in 1975 after spending almost a year in asylum at the Italian Embassy in Santiago. The Italian police reported that (Paycar) is believed to be linked with the Italian terrorist movement and with the Baader-Meinhoff group.

The Chilean extremist was detained at the Piazza Navona, which was filled with tourists at the time. Police sources reported that (Paycar) was carrying a 44-caliber pistol at the time of his arrest. The Chilean terrorist is a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement charged with kidnapings, jailbreaks and attacks. When he was detained, (Paycar) claimed to be a political prisoner.

According to information in Santiago, (Paycar) was a socialist of the extreme left but later turned to the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]. He was being sought by the Italian police under five warrants.

(Paycar) lived in Turin with another Chilean, (Martin Quinonez), who died when the bomb he was carrying exploded. (Paycar) is also charged with extremist activities in Pisa and Florence. The Turin police were seeking him for involvement in the shooting of an Italian journalist.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE PETITIONS GOVERNMENT

PY061502 Paris AFP in Spanish 0555 GMT 6 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Chilean Human Rights Committee has requested the military government to authorize the return of exiled or expelled Chileans. The committee, presided over by jurist Jaime Castillo Velasco, reiterated in a petition, the moral, legal and humanitarian arguments against exile. The committee stated in a communique that the right of every individual to live in his own country is inalienable and cannot be subjected to suppression, arbitrary limitations or retaliation based on political considerations.

The note adds: The Chilean Government cannot, at the risk of compromising the country's honor and endangering its foreign security, continue with legislation or administrative practices that violate the right of every Chilean to live in his country and return to it, no matter what his legal or political position, unless he is fulfilling a legal exile sentence for a specific length of time.

The committee concluded by pointing out the need to adopt measures to put an end to arbitrary decisions on exiles and to guarantee a definite solution to the problem as soon as possible.

POLICE ARREST URGAN GUERRILLAS, SEIZE WAR MATERIEL

PA101634 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Yesterday evening the national police inflicted another blow to the urban guerrillas in this capital when a large amount of war materiel was seized and several guerrillas were arrested.

During the operation, the police seized 44 fragmentation grenades used only by military forces, 14 Molotov cocktails, 15 brass knuckles, 1 carbine with a telescopic sight, 300 rounds of ammunition for G-3 rifles and 1,500 rounds for revolvers.

"Station 100" has reported that there was no clash between the guerrillas and the public forces. It has been announced that this morning an official bulletin will be issued identifying the arrested extremists.

The police have arrested 20 guerrillas during spectacular operations conducted in several parts of Bogota in the past few hours.

According to information obtained this morning by this radio station, the security forces have dismantled an important urban guerrilla cell of the Workers' Self-Defense Movement and the Popular Liberation Army, groups which specialize in attacks on banks and against the police.

VENEZUELANS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

PQ102145 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Three unidentified Venezuelans, two men and one woman, have been arrested in Cucuta, Colombia. According to the Colombian police, the Venezuelans were arrested for allegedly conducting espionage activities. The arrests were made in a Cucuta hotel where a Colombian parliamentary delegation was staying. The Colombian parliamentarians were members of a special congressional commission visiting the border area to gather information about the alleged slaying of Colombians in Venezuela.

According to a Colombian press report, on the last leg of their trip to Cucuta, on the Venezuelan-Colombian border, one of the legislators noticed something strange in the attitude of the woman and the two men. He explained that they were apparently spying on the commission, and had even searched the rooms that its members were occupying.

Legislator Luis Segundo Avila reported this to the police, who then arrested the Venezuelans, who were staying at the same hotel as the official Colombian delegation. They were released a few hours later after it was confirmed that they had not committed any crime and possessed no weapons, a Colombian police officer reported.

Meanwhile, according to sources close to the legislative commission, which has already returned to Bogota, impressive testimony was gathered about physical abuses and other barbaric actions committed against undocumented Colombians.

POVEDA REITERATES GOAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

PA061422 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The new conditions of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have permitted appropriate processes of change and promoted the search of full political freedom, ruling military triumvirate President Adm Alfredo Poveda has said. He was defining the government's constitutionalization process since he took office in January 1976 which should conclude with the presidential and legislative elections on 29 April. He added that political freedom should permit the people to be the sole masters of their future through their representatives. It will strengthen their social and economic independence and overcome the servitude preventing the well-being of the majority.

Poveda was speaking early last night during a promotion ceremony of seven navy officers to rear admirals.

He also noted that today's soldiers have pledged to achieve a freer, fairer and more dynamic nation. Therefore, he said, the armed forces have urged citizens to close ranks and engage in political activities in order to insure the full force of democratic life.

Assessing the incumbent administration's political tasks, Poveda said that the groundwork has been laid for Ecuador to pursue its course of progress, harmony and well-being with new republican government structures. He noted that it is time for united action and the banning of demagoguery and hatred, for upholding rights and opinions and for objectively criticizing errors without creating artificial scandals.

OIL PRICES FOR LONG-TERM CONTRACTS INCREASE

PA052157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1257 GMT 4 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 4 Apr (LATIN)--It was officially announced here today that Ecuador sold 2.7 million barrels of oil at $19.21 each, establishing an unprecedented new price for its long-term contracts and surpassing the January price by 46.4 percent.

According to a report issued by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], the sale was granted to the fuel oil trading company that presented the best offer at an international bidding session at which 25 firms participated. The report added that the contract is for 6 months. The oil is to be supplied by foreign companies operating in this country, which must pay royalties in oil.

The new price is substantially higher than the minimum price established by OPEC, of which Ecuador is a member. The price set for Ecuador is $14.54 per barrel.

CEPE announced that according to the automatic readjustment clause in its long-term contracts, "the price of Ecuadorean oil in April will fluctuate around $19.21 per barrel throughout the month. This price is 46.4 percent higher than the $13.12 sale price in January." The report added that $19.21--obtained in the sale of 2.7 million barrels--is less than the maximum price of $20.50 per barrel which CEPE obtained in a spot sale.

The Ecuadorean Government is receiving 14,915 barrels per day in royalties paid by foreign companies operating in the country. The decision to take payment in oil and not money was adopted recently when CEPE started marketing. The country will obtain approximately $286,000 per day at the new price of $19.21 per barrel. This represents approximately $93,000 more than the previous revenues.

FORECAST OF OIL EXPORTS, DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

PA062004 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] According to Cartagena Agreement Board estimates on oil consumption prospects in Ecuador, by 1985 the country will export only 2.5 million barrels if domestic consumption rises by 13.2 percent a year. The board estimates that at that rate it would rise from 24.4 million barrels this year to 40 million in 1983, while in 1988 it would total 74.4 million.

MILITARY COURT PRESIDENT TO HEAR JARRIN CASE

PA071642 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] In a decision that had been expected, retired Col Alfredo Gandara, president of the Military Court of Justice, declared himself competent to process the penal case begun against former Government Minister Gen Bolivar Jarrin for the assassination of economist Abdon Calderon. In his first resolution, Gandara decided to summon General Jarrin to give his preliminary statement. At the same time, Police Maj Jaime (Hermosa Escolo), main witness for the prosecution, was also summoned.

COMPTROLLER DISMISSES CHARGES AGAINST TEXACO, MINISTER

PA070155 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpts] In an expected resolution which nonetheless attracted attention, Comptroller Rodrigo Alvarez today dismissed charges against the Texaco Company for excess oil exports totalling approximately 5 million barrels. Natural Resources Minister Gen Eduardo Semblantes and the former director of hydrocarbons, Julio Granja Ballen, were (?involuntarily) responsible for the irregular exports.

The comptroller made a show of this legal knowledge, arguing that according to the Constitution of 1945, which the present military government has placed in effect, only the Congress can judge ministers; consequently, Comptroller Rodrigo Alvarez is unauthorized to judge or in any way sanction Minister Semblantes.

The Law School Association of the Central University of Ecuador meanwhile denounced the maneuvers by Texaco and the natural resources minister to have the office of the comptroller general of the nation declare itself incompetent to judge the case. An association communique states that this attempt, which excludes the participation of the comptroller, ignores an express provision of Article 9 of the charter of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] making it obligatory for that institution [presumably the comptroller's office] to control CEPE's economic and financial affairs. The communique adds that by failing to require Texaco to return over 4 million [barrels] of oil belonging to CEPE because of differences in exports, the natural resources minister condoned a (?loss) to the state of 2.51 billion sucres which, logically, benefited Texaco.

EXILED OPPOSITION FIGURE RETURNS TO ASUNCION

PY102052 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Apr 79 p 10 PY

[Text] Carlos A. Pastore, who was deported to Argentina in September 1978 for unknown reasons, has returned to Paraguay. According to relatives, the well-known opposition leader returned from Montevideo last week.

Pastore had been living in our country after spending several years in exile in Uruguay, where he returned despite an official warning. Previously, upon his return to Paraguay, he was detained and later taken to Clorinda [Argentina]. From there he later went to Montevideo, where he has lived.

BRAZIL SUDDENLY BLOCKS TRADE ACROSS BORDER

PY062158 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Apr 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] Commercial exchange on the border between Foz do Iguacu and President Stroessner city was virtually paralyzed all day yesterday. Extremely restrictive measures were put into effect by the Brazilian authorities. The feeling among traders from both nations was one of confusion, and they were working with the Curitiba authorities to try to solve this serious problem.

Businessmen from both cities are alarmed by the strict measures, which surprised them this morning because, according to them, no explanation was offered by the Brazilian authorities.

Norberto Morinigo, the Paraguayan consul in Foz do Iguacu, reported yesterday that businessmen there are starting a large-scale movement to ask the authorities for a solution for the serious problem caused by the "dead" borders.

ARTIST FILES $10 MILLION SUIT OVER SON'S DEATH

PY100325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0022 GMT 10 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 9 Apr (LATIN)--Artist Joel Filartiga has decided to sue former Paraguayan police official Norberto Pena Irala, who is under arrest in New York, for $10 million, accusing him of having tortured and killed his 17-year-old son, Joelito. Filartiga said that he had already delivered powers of attorney to six lawyers in New York and that he prefers the suit to take place in the United States, since he does not trust the objectivity of Paraguayan judges.

Pena Irala was arrested by immigration authorites for not having his papers in order. He disappeared from Paraguay 2 years ago, after details of the death of Joelito Filartiga, the artist's son, were made known. Pena Irala does not have any charges pending against him in Paraguay since no evidence was found against him. Nonetheless, the artist said the former commissioner is the person who tortured and killed his son for political reasons.

The Filartiga case has had great impact in the country since the artist brought a suit against Pena Irala and even showed pictures of his son in which it is possible to see the marks of the blows inflicted on him.

This case became part of the Blue Book of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS on violations of rights in Paraguay.

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Morales Bermudez

LD100927 Hamburg DPA in German 0250 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Lima--After a 90-minute meeting with Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez in Lima on Monday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave a dinner speech Monday night in which he welcomed the Peruvian military government's plan for the reestablishment of democracy. He said that with the free elections for a Constituent Assembly Peru had made a first, important step in this direction. "Our thoughts and hopes accompany you on this path," said the chancellor.

Schmidt promised support for Peru's efforts for economic stability. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling stressed after the talk, however, that private investments in Peru must remain untouched. He said that in general the chancellor had been impressed by President Morales Bermudez' clear commitment to democracy. In the "factual and very instructive" exchange of views with Schmidt, President Morales Bermudez had spoken quite frankly about Peru's economic difficulties.

State Secretary Pedro Hermes from the Foreign Office and Peruvian Foreign Minister Garcia Bedoya signed two financial aid agreements totalling DM 28.4 million, with which the Federal Republic will help in the construction of the Tinajones irrigation project. Bonn will increase its already considerable development aid for Peru by 20 percent.

Chancellor Schmidt, who according to Boelling was "mainly the listener" in his meeting with the Peruvian president, informed Morales Bermudez that the 19 journalists on hunger strike in Lima against censorship had appealed to both himself and President Jimmy Carter for help.

Constituent Assembly Appearance

PA110315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0224 GMT 11 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP)--German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today issued a call for mutual trust and international solidarity in order to facilitate the solution of the problems which divide the industrial and the underdeveloped world.

Speaking to Peru's Constituent Assembly tonight, he stated that his country has already taken that path by contributing $2.5 billion for the development of the Third World, a figure which is two and one-half times greater than the contribution made by the Soviet Union and the socialist nations. Schmidt recalled that he had repeatedly asked the Eastern European republic to effectively contribute to the economic development of the developing nations and not limit themselves to the sale of arms to these nations. Applauded several times by the members of the Constituent Assembly and the diplomatic corps who attended the session, Schmidt said that his country has increased its trade by 50 percent over the past 4 years with Third World countries that have no oil. That increase in trade totals 1.4 billion marks ($700 million).

The chancellor was greeted on the assembly's platform by acting Assembly President Luis Alberto Sanchez, who praised the exemplary German social democracy. Schmidt, who concluded the day with a reception offered by Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, ended his speech by expressing hopes for the success of the assembly in its determination to give the country a new constitution, the basis of its democracy.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA071527 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 Mar 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The Peruvian and Colombian foreign ministers have signed a joint declaration at Torre Tagle Palace which reflects the feelings of both countries on subjects of interest to the two nations. The following is the text of that communique:

In reply to an official invitation extended by the Peruvian Government, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas paid an official visit to Lima from 28 March to 2 April 1979. During his visit to Lima, the Colombian foreign minister was received in special audience by President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti. He also met with Gen Pedro Richter Prada, prime minister and war minister, and with Vice Adm Jorge du Bois Gervassi, industry, commerce, tourism and integration minister.

The Colombian foreign minister held broad and very cordial talks with Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya on important matters concerning their bilateral relations, as well as on different regional and global subjects of common interest.

As a result of the talks, and encouraged by the desire to strengthen the fraternal bonds which unite the two countries, the Peruvian and Colombian foreign ministers decided to sign the following joint declaration:

The Peruvian and Colombian foreign ministers verify with special satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing in a broad spirit of friendship. This mutual understanding is translated into positive realizations which vigorously reflect the will which is common to both governments to push Peruvian-Colombian cooperation toward new and lofty goals.

Conscious that the principles in the United Nations and OAS charters constitute irreplaceable bases for international peace and cooperation, they renew their support, particularly to the complete fulfillment and respect for treaties, for the sovereign equality and independence of the states, for the free determination of nations, for nonintervention, for the renunciation of the threat or use of force and for the peaceful solution of disputes.

They recognize that ideological pluralism favors solidarity among nations, facilitates peaceful coexistence among free, sovereign and independent states and contributes to the realization of the common aspiration to universalize their international relations.

Encouraged by these intentions, they reaffirm their decision to make efforts to attain a closer observance of the postulates which are the basis of the United Nations and therefore agree to contribute with determined actions to strengthening their goals, especially those concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, the strengthening of the solidarity of the Third World countries and the establishment of a new international economic order which will permit the economic, social and cultural progress of the developing countries.

They emphasize the importance of nonalinement and the basic principles which inspire it in its determination to contribute to detente and peace, as well as to the reorganization of international political and economic relations.

They reaffirm their conviction that in order to attain peace, justice and the welfare of the peoples, it is essential to strictly observe human rights; and they emphasize the need to concentrate efforts to invigorate the mechanism established on a global and regional basis to insure the complete implementation of these rights in the political, economic, social and cultural areas.

They reaffirm their condemnation of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination or any other type of aggression or domination which makes attempts against the independence, development and personality of nations.

They express very special concern for the notorious increase in human and material resources destined to the production and purchase of arms in the world. In this respect, they emphasize the singular importance of joining efforts with other countries at the regional and global level to effectively accomplish the general and complete process of disarmament under international control, especially in nuclear weapons.

On this subject they stress the lofty goals of the Tlaltelolco Treaty's purpose of keeping Latin America a peaceful area in which the possession and use of nuclear arms is definitely proscribed.

After veryfying with satisfaction that the recent regional efforts undertaken on arms limitation have a valuable element of support in the Ayacucho Declaration of 9 December 1974, the two foreign ministers again reaffirm their most vigorous support for the commitments made in this document, especially those which pursue the strengthening of regional solidarity and peaceful coexistence through progressive understanding on the matter.

They reaffirm the inalienable right of the states to exercise complete sovereignty over their natural resources and to freely dispose of them in keeping with their national interests.

They reaffirm their rights to sovereignty and jurisdiction over the ocean adjacent to their coasts and over the soil and subsoil of that ocean up to a distance of 200 miles for the exclusive use and conservation of the natural living and nonliving resources found in those areas.

Peru's foreign minister expresses his country's full satisfaction over the possibility of Colombia soon joining the South Pacific System, which will decisively contribute to a more effective and adequate preservation of the natural resources of the respective maritime zones.

They reaffirm their support for the establishment of an international authority for the sea bottoms outside the limits of national jurisdiction with enough power to manage the mineral resources of those bottoms as mankind's common patrimony and mainly to safeguard the interests of developing countries which are currently exploiting those resources and those which can do so in the future.

They also express their satisfaction for having similar views regarding sovereignty, and the littoral countries' exclusive right to exploit the tuna and other highly migratory species which exist in the sea zones under their jurisdiction.

They reiterate the need voiced by developing countries in the Arusha Program, adopted at the fourth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, to accelerate the implementation of the strategy of the integrated program for basic products and the decision to promote the joint action of developing countries within the negotiations of the common fund in order to insure the effective promotion of the new institution.

They consider that it is imperative to improve the structure and functioning of international commerce concerning basic products that are of interest to developing countries in order to increase exports and the stability of prices at a profitable and just level for producers and an equitable one for consumers. They particularly emphasize that full compliance with international agreements regarding basic products between producers and consumers promotes economic, political and social stability.

Both foreign ministers express their disapproval of the various forms of restrictive commercial practices. They emphasize the negative aspects they have on international commerce. They also point out the importance of maintaining a joint position with other Latin American countries regarding protectionist policies of industrialized countries and agree on the need to ask for and obtain a special and more favorable treatment for developing countries from GATT and to reject the application of the so-called compensatory rights against exports from developing countries.

Convinced of the need for developing countries to approve new forms of mutual cooperation that will strengthen economic, social and technical relations among them, the foreign ministers of Peru and Colombia agree to join efforts to improve the mechanisms of horizontal [as published] cooperation, with a view to strengthening the power of developing countries for collective negotiations with developed countries and as part of a realistic and pragmatic strategy toward obtaining a new international economic order.

Among the efforts currently being carried out by developing countries to overcome the unjust situation of dependency imposed by the existing structure of international economic relations, the two foreign ministers agree on the importance of the establishment of a monetary fund, as a mechanism intended to obtain a broader and more just participation in restructuring an international monetary system, among Latin American countries so that the benefits they derive from it will contribute in an effective manner to their full development.

They reiterate their promise to join efforts to carry out the process of restructuring the inter-American system and to improve the institutions and mechanisms of regional cooperation so that it can contribute in a more efficient manner to maintaining peace on the continent and to the full development of the member states.

They also stress the significance and importance of the chiefs of state meeting of the countries of the subregion slated for 26 May in Cartagena to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Accord and to evaluate the developments of the Andean integration process.

The two foreign ministers reiterate their broadest and most decisive support of the Andean subregional integration process by reaffirming the validity of its main guidelines and the concept on which it is based as the most efficient way to obtain a harmonious and balanced development of their countries and an equitable distribution of the benefits of the process. In this respect, they emphasize the importance of industrial programming to achieve the objectives of the accord.

They also stress the importance of the decision approved at the headquarters of the Cartagena Accord Commission regarding the creation of the Andean Tribunal of Justice, which will improve the legal and institutional structure of the accord.

They also agree to give their full support to the process of restructuring the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA], which should be conceived as part of the possibility of a new order of regional integration.

They express their decision to overcome the disadvantagious situation faced by the countries of the Andean Group as a result of compromises assumed as part of LAFTA. In this respect, they agree to propagate, in the process of restructuring LAFTA, more appropriate formulas to better make these compromises serve the needs of the subregion, in accordance with the joint policy of the states that signed the Cartagena Accord.

They stress the important task accomplished by the Latin American Economic System in the search for and planning of joint policies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REFUSES COMMENT ON GRENADA AID REQUEST

PA092239 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Apr 79 PA

[Text] It was learned from Foreign Ministry sources that the Foreign Ministry is not willing to comment on an eventual request for aid that may be made by the Grenada Government in order to ward off the threat of a countercoup on the island.

According to news reports, Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop intends to ask Cuba and Venezuela for help to control an eventual counterattack headed by ousted former Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Gairy's government was ousted in a bloodless coup d'etat. It is speculated that Gairy is preparing a force of mercenaries to try to recover power in Grenada.

According to the Venezuelan source, our Foreign Ministry has not received any request for support and for this reason it did not make any comments.

HUNGARIANS OFFICIALLY INVITE PRESIDENT HERRERA TO VISIT

PA102200 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Report by Ernesto Vegas]

[Text] The Hungarian president has officially invited Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins to visit Hungary. Hungarian Ambassador to Venezuela Dr Lajos Nagy extended the invitation.

[Begin Nagy recording] It was a great honor to be received by the president of the republic. I wanted to congratulate him at the beginning of his presidential term and give him a note from our president officially inviting him to visit Hungary. We sincerely hope that the Venezuelan president will be able to make this visit soon.

[Question] What was the president's response to your invitation?

[Answer] He accepted it and asked me to convey his greetings and his gratitude to our president. He also told me that he would like to visit Hungary.

[Question] On what date, ambassador?

[Answer] We did not discuss any date because, naturally, this would depend on the president's schedule. But we Hungarians hope that perhaps he will be able to visit us this year or early next year.

[Question] Did you discuss relations between Hungary and Venezuela?

[Answer] I mentioned a few things, particularly the matter of developing contacts between our two countries. For instance, a few years ago we signed cultural and technial-scientific cooperation agreements. I also mentioned that we must examine the possibility of developing relations between our two countries because we are really not sufficiently familiar with these possibilities. For instance, in the area of agricultural cooperation we have obtained very good results from cooperation with other countries, such as those of Western Europe. There are also other areas in which relations between our countries can be developed, such as sanitation, education and trade. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON COLOMBIAN INVESTIGATION OF GENOCIDE

PA061557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said today that Colombian legislators "are exercising their sovereignty by undertaking an investigation in the border region where alleged genocide was committed." He indicated that there is nothing new in stating that a country fully exercises sovereignty over its territory. "That is exactly what is occurring since the Colombian Congress has made a decision and is carrying it out."

The Venezuelan foreign minister said that "naturally that decision was very surprising." He added that it is also surprising that the decree "was issued first and then the investigation was undertaken."

Asked if this entails interference in Venezuela's domestic affairs, Zambrano Velasco replied, "In no way, since they are not undertaking an investigation in Venezuelan territory; they could not do so." He added that the investigation "is being conducted in Colombian territory, where that country has sovereignty. Therefore, Venezuela has nothing to say about it."

Asked if Venezuela is cooperating in the investigation, Zambrano Velasco reiterated that "our country is sovereignly undertaking its own investigation."

"Some time ago the Foreign Ministry reported in a communique that Venezuelan authorities had initially discovered the alleged crime and that naturally an investigation was begun immediately to establish the corresponding responsibilities," the foreign minister added.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--The Energy and Mines Ministry's weekly newsletter indicates that average oil production here is 2,346,195 barrels per day. The production figure for last year at this time was 505,000 barrels less. According to the newsletter, this represents an increase of a little over 27 percent. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO DEFEND INTERESTS IN U.S. SENATE

PA191625 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 10 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 PA

[Excerpts] Panama Government officials today appeared not to be too concerned over efforts by a group of anti-treaty conservatives in the U.S. Congress to eliminate all economic aid to this country.

"We are prepared to defend our interests when the issue reaches the floor of the U.S. Senate where, hopefully, we look forward to an atmosphere of good judgment and prudence," said Panama Canal Authority (PCA) Deputy Director Eduardo Tejeira last Saturday in Santa Clara, during a meeting with a group of businessmen identified as members of "Convivio Farallon '79".

Tejeira, who represented PCA Executive Director Gabriel Lewis Galindo at the session, did not elaborate further. He, however, pointed out a series of tasks to be accomplished by PCA prior to the Oct. 1 implementation of the treaties.

"We have 30 bi-national subcommittees and 11 national committees completing this work," Tejeira told the "Convivio Farallon '79" participants. He said the subcommittee had passed the planning stage and were now in the execution stage including control of development of the objectives, "which are 55 percent advanced."

The PCA official disclosed that the subcommittees were confronting two types of problems.

--Difference of opinion among the bi-national group on interpretation of treaty dispositions such as the transfer of mobile equipment, transfer of contributions by Panama Canal workers to the social security fund. Salary and labor policies of the Panama Canal Commission.

--Decisions to be taken at the executive level, including the administrative policies applicable to the Canal Zone, salary policies applicable to workers who will remain under Panama Labor jurisdictions, policies on the administration of housing reverting to Panama and policies on the use of land.

But, according to Tejeira, "not everything is a problem." He said the government had already created a top-level commission to serve as a consulting body to the Panama Canal Authority in the interpretation of the treaties, "and already there exist alternatives and recommendations aimed at solving these problems," and these will soon be presented to the executive organ.

Tejeira sent a public message to all students, farmers, workers, private and public company officials assuring them "their patriotic aspirations will not be defrauded." He said that solutions to the labor problem will not adversely affect the worker's level and that private enterprise will play an important role in the implementation program.

COLUMNIST ATTACKS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD CANAL TREATIES

PA102350 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Apr 79 p 5-A PA

[Griselda Lopez commentary: "Neither Millions Nor Alms"]

[Text] It is not the spirit of the treaties that is being violated, it is the spirit of justice, a spirit of justice that has never existed in U.S.-Panamanian relations regarding the treaty signed in 1903. Throughout history, the power to the north has obtained juicy dividends from that treaty while Panama has gotten nothing but struggles, concessions, tears and blood.

Republican Representative Robert Bauman has told State Department officials that he is not concerned with the interpretation that they may want to give to the spirit of the treaties. "My concern," he said, "is any violation of the interpretation of the U.S. people, who were told that these treaties would not cost one single dollar and now it happens that they cost billions." Bauman is not interested in the way the Panamanian people may interpret this new negative rejection of our people. In their penurious attitude, some U.S. representatives are forgetting the enormous amount of money that the United States has received from the use of the Panama Canal, which is economically profitable and has provided jobs for U.S. nations. The Panama Canal has also served as a strategic site that has played a very important role in major wars and has saved millions in providing a shorter route for the transit of world commerce.

The annuities we have received from the United States have been such a joke and so ignominious that they have resulted in the popular phrase of former President Remon: "We want neither millions nor alsm, we want justice." This attitude materialized into a collective rejection when the first Panamanian Assembly of Representatives decided to stop accepting the ridiculous annuity.

Undoubtedly, this is like a fight between a shark and a sardine. The shark will always want to win, but because of its weight, each false step it takes and each unjustice it commits will be increasingly notorious, increasingly ridiculous and more open to criticism.

Panama has been divided in two. For dozens of years Panama has seen the powerful U.S. Army maintain bases here with the world's most sophisticated weapons and the possibility, capacity and audacity to use them (9 January 1964), and Panama has also seen its sovereignty tarnished. Yet Panama has gained nothing from an economic point of view, has had to endure the negative consequences of the canal and has had to negotiate with a country that feels not the slightest respect for us.

We Panamanians follow daily the slow and painful process of return stated in March in the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The civic attitude of our people and government is contrasted by the petty attitude of the northern giant. We have never asked for millions or for alms, but for justice because we are entitled to it. Let us hope that the steps to be taken between now and 1 October are not loaded with the stinginess that has been demonstrated so far. Let us hope that good faith will win in the minds of the U.S. leaders and that they will return the Canal Zone to us in a proper manner, as gentlemen and not with an Ali Baba and the forty thieves attitude. We are tired of seeing how our rights are haggled over. We have also seen how in other places pacts are reached on weak and fragile promises of peace, yet endorsed by billions of dollars.

Furthermore, they treat a good client such as our country badly, making us pay high interest rates for development loans. They make every effort to keep us underdeveloped and surrounded by painful and conflicting situations.

It would be good to bear in mind that our people are alert.

NATIONAL GUARD DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF CANAL

PA092054 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Apr 79 pp 1, 45 PA

[Text] At a meeting held on Thursday, 5 April at the office of the G-3 deputy chief, officers and civilians who have been working on the Defense and Security Commission reported to Col Florencio Florez, National Guard chief of staff, on the progress made by the commission in the preparations to assume the historic responsibility placed upon our armed institution by the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

The meeting was held in compliance with the administrative process of continuous supervision undertaken by the National Guard General Command during this period.

The commission, which is presently led by Col Armando Contreras, gave a detailed report on all the activities, coordination and agreements up to this date.

The reports, which referred to the missions of protection and defense (joint command), public services in support of the military area (joint committee) and the public police services, involved subjects related to forest ranger service, the issuance of licenses, criminal jurisdiction, guarantees on legal procedures, penitentiary system, traffic, police procedures, security controls, contingency plans, combined military maneuver plans, the growing use of training areas by the National Guard, the regulation of military convoys and other related matters. Great progress was evident in each of the matters discussed by the participants. Col Florencio Florez expressed pleasure at the at the advancement made by the commission and congratulated the officers and civilians who are working on it for their great enthusiasm and high degree of professionalism which, without a doubt, will reflect highly upon the prestige of our institution, making a reality of our slogan: "Everything for the fatherland."

COSTA RICA

COSTA RICAN NONALINED PARTICIPATION SUPPORTED BY CUBA

PA110221 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 79 PA

[Text] In a news conference held today, the Cuban consul in Costa Rica said that the 6th summit meeting of nonalined countries will be held 3-7 September. There will be a meeting of ambassadors on 28 and 29 August and a meeting of foreign ministers on 30 August and 1 September. The meeting will be held especially to discuss the liberation of southern Africa.

President Carazo recently stated that he is interested in the nonalined summit meeting because he is thinking of taking advantage of it to raise the issue of oil prices for underdeveloped nations. Carazo said that Costa Rica said today that his country would vote for Costa Rica's entry in the nonalined movement. He also said that the new Palace of Congress building will be inaugurated during the meeting. This building seats 1,700 persons.

CARAZO CALLS FOR JUSTICE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PA061906 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Apr (EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo today said that "the world should make itself heard, particularly the underdeveloped countries that are suffering from pressure by the industrialized and petroleum countries." The Central American president explained that the international justice proclaimed in all fields should be practiced directly to benefit "our peoples." "Those peoples need that justice so that poverty will not continue to affect the interests of the Latin American nations due to the loss of foreign exchange used to pay for the high cost of hydrocarbons," Carazo added.

In an interview with the Colombian Caracol radio network from San Jose, the Costa Rican president said he favors Third World countries attending the meeting of the nonalined nations to "claim our rights."

"I will not rest a single minute in my efforts to convince the continent's chiefs of state to assume an intelligent and practical position," Carazo added. "It is not a voice of protest; it is a search for procedures through a rational and international dialog since we, the developing countries, are subject to pressure from the petroleum-producing countries." He stressed.

As for petroleum prices, the important thing for the industrialized nations is to defend themselves. Instead, we developing nations are harmed, Carazo said. Furthermore, he said, I do not think we can pass on the increase in fuel prices to any of our export products. "[Words indistinct] in all fronts," he said.

In his statement to the Colombian radio network, Carazo said that in the first meeting we do not expect formulas to emerge from our initiative but from dialog since the poor countries countries cannot be treated the same way as the wealthy countries.

"Petroleum belongs to mankind and, therefore, it should be used for the good of mankind and not just for those countries that own it," the Costa Rican president said.

The Central American ruler also referred to coffee prices, indicating that "we have a very firm position in this field." "We believe that now more than ever we need to strongly integrate the producing front since the consuming front will face us united," he said.

CARAZO REFERS TO ODUBER'S PROPOSAL TO NEGOTIATE

PA071657 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio, in reply to a question on former President Oduber's proposal in which he conditioned his entry into the national dialog to his running for reelection, said yesterday that he does not need to negotiate and added that anything done openly does not require hidden preambles.

Speaking to reporters during his visit to Buenos Aires, in Puntarenas, he referred to the harsh criticisms against the national dialog and said that those seeking to solve problems through conflicts are interested in the destruction of the democratic system and do not believe in the art of ruling a country on the basis of culture.

YOUTH SUSPECTED OF SPYING FOR NICARAGUA

PA061215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 5 Apr 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said today that the authorities had captured a 13-year-old boy who was presumably spying for the Nicaraguan National Guard. The boy, son of Costa Rican parents who live on the Nicaraguan side of the border area between the two countries, was questioned by the Costa Rican National Security Agency. The youth was arrested in the border town of Los Chiles where other presumed spies had been arrested previously.

The public security minister said that the boy gave information that is considered to be of great interest. Echeverria refused to give the boy's name, alleging that he might experience problems in Nicaragua. However, the deputy director of the National Security Agency, Maj Jonny Chaverri, said that these persons are sent by the military intelligence of the neighboring country to obtain information on the movement of Sandinist National Liberation Front members or Costa Rican Civil Guard troops in the border region.

The Nicaraguan Government has been insisting that guerrilla groups have been attacking its army from Costa Rica, which authorities in San Jose deny.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD, FSLN CONTINUE FIGHTING IN ESTELI

Troops Encircle Esteli

PA102241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Today about 60 soldiers loyal to President Anastasio Somoza were flown into Esteli, a northern Nicaraguan city partially occupied by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). After their arrival aboard air force helicopters, the soldiers surrounded the city which was also under FSLN control during last September's insurrection. However, as the day advanced no report was made that the airborne reinforcements had clashed with the rebels.

When they received the news that soldiers had surrounded the city, the guerrillas told a Spanish reporter stranded in Esteli that the insurgent forces have various rebel squads mobilizing in northern Nicaragua. ACAN-EFE learned exclusively from the insurgents that the Sandinist squads seek to harass the military patrols also mobilizing in an area located on the limits of Leon and Esteli departments. They added that "the Somoza guard" wants to exert psychological pressure on the guerrillas by flying planes and bringing in troops. The guerrillas admitted that they faced difficulties last week in taking over military commands in northwestern Nicaragua. They conceded that their columns met with great resistance when they tried to take El Bauce garrison by assault. They hinted that the situation in Esteli "might lead to an intensification of hostilities" in the next few hours.

Meanwhile, aside from the warplanes overflying the city, Esteli appears to be deserted. Many people have abandoned the place. The remaining families do not dare walk the streets along which guerrillas roam behind the barricades they have erected.

Air Force Bombing

PA101814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (APF)--The Nicaraguan Air Force today attacked with machineguns and rockets Sandinist positions around Esteli, 150 km west of Managua, which has been occupied by the rebels.

'War to the Death'

PA101832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (AFP)--The Somoza family's regime, which has controlled Nicaragua for the past 45 years, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) are engaged today in a war to the death. In the face of what seems to be the imminent culumination of the armed struggle between the 12,000-man Nicaraguan Army and the Sandinists united under a single directorate, the Nicaraguan people continue their tense wait.

A rumor is reportedly circulating among military circles that the Sandinists might carry out some spectacular action within the next few days.

While President Anastasio Somoza was announcing in the United States that the situation is under control, the Sandinist forces were almost shouting that their offensive has entered its last phase. A clandestine FSLN communique says that a general insurrection is about to occur and urges all urban groups to prepare for the final battle.

As far back as anyone can remember, Lent has never arrived in Nicaragua amid such tension. The climate is exacerbated by the economic problems deriving from the recent currency devaluation. According to the Sandinist forces, a coup might be staged before Lent is over. This coup, the Sandinists claim, would be the disguise that would permit Somoza to return to the presidency in the 1981 elections. Nevertheless, it is the general impression that events are occurring swiftly and that it is no longer possible to guarantee an electoral process for 1981.

In today's clandestine communique, the Sandinists announce that the army has suffered more than 100 casualties since 23 March. The communique adds that heavy fighting has been occurring in the north, west and south since then.

The communique also announces that fighting will be intensified on the so-called central front, which includes the city of Managua and its outskirts.

The Sandinists seem to be better organized and armed for the present offensive than for the previous ones. A new rebel leader has emerged in the heat of the current battle. He is Francisco Rivera, also known as Commander Ruben. He is directing Sandinist operations over a 400-km area in the northwest.

Meanwhile, it has been noted that the opposition political groups have remained completely silent in the face of the current wave of violence. They seem to be awaiting an outcome in order to adopt their stands.

In view of the Sandinists' strength, the army today made new changes in key positions. As has been noted, it is now placing experienced officers in areas that might become critical fronts if the fighting continues to spread.

National Guard Report

PA101847 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--In a long war report, the Nicaraguan Army revealed today that over 70 persons have died in this nation in many battles. The National Guard gave details of fighting that has occurred between 8 April and today, Tuesday, as the national situation remains very tense.

The communique stated that most of the casualties were suffered by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which since last Saturday has unleashed an insurrectional offensive in northern and northwestern Nicaragua. Some six civilians, apparently National Guard collaborators, have also perished in the confrontations.

In the communique issued today, the army stated that important arms caches have been found in farms in southern Nicaragua.

Going into details, the military bulletin states that on 8 April, during the Sandinist attack on the Ducuali school, one Sandinist and three unidentified civilians were killed and four persons were wounded. On that same day and also near the school, another intense battle occurred in which seven rebels died. On that same date, 8 April, another clash in which two National Guard troops were killed occurred in Condega, also in northern Nicaragua.

Hostilities began on 7 April at El Sauce, where the army claims to have killed 17 Sandinists. The army information office further reported that the Sandinists took with them 16 bodies in a light truck and that they had left 1 body behind.

The rebels caused heavy property losses in the government office at El Sauce. Two soldiers and three civilians who collaborated with the National Guard died in this action. Another government official also escaped death in this clash. Army patrols found weapons hidden underground at the Sota and Las Rampas farms in southern Nicaragua.

Two Sandinists were killed in another clash at the Orosi Ranch, also in the south, on 9 April. The army reported that eight wounded rebels fled toward La Cruz and that another seven, also wounded, fled toward Liberia, both located in Costa Rica.

Official reports stated that guerrilla groups ambushed the National Guard on two occasions on 8 April between Rio Grande and Achuapa, in northwestern Nicaragua. In repelling the attack, the military patrols killed six rebels. The official bulletin also reported the death of five youths yesterday in the city of Leon, in the western part of the country. It stated that the military patrol was attacked by these youths and was forced to repel them. Relatives of the five youths said that they "had been disarmed" at the time of the attack by forces loyal to the government. But one of the most fierce battles occurred between Rio Grande and Achuapa where, according to the army, the National Guard killed 20 of the enemy. The army reported the death of only one soldier in this action.

Referring to the situation in Esteli, a northern city where a guerrilla column attacked on Sunday, the army said that the Sandinists lost six men in the battles. The report mentioned no army casualties in this city.

Lastly, the long military report stated that in the past few hours two soldiers had died in a clash that occurred in Sapoa, a town near the Costa Rican border. The National Guard has only suffered four deaths and several wounded in the confrontations, according to the military bulletin.

Radio Sandino Rebuttal

PA110407 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] We hereby inform the people about the struggle being conducted by our Sandinist brothers against the criminal Somozist guard [words indistinct] the situation we are living in order to deceive the people in a vain attempt to conceal the truth and to keep its soldiers from learning the real situation confronting the National Guard.

Communique No 8 signed by flunkey Aranda who, like every guardsman, is a liar, contains a lot of exaggeration--naturally in his favor--and is, as always, filled with lies and insults against the best sons of this country who today, with weapons in hand, are confronting the criminal and hateful Somozist clique.

The number of dead Sandinist fighters exists only in the evil Legal and Public Relations Office of the Somozist guard. They conceal the number of their dead and add exaggerated numbers of Sandinist casualties who are really Nicaraguans cowardly murdered by the National Guard and made to appear as Sandinists. We emphatically reject all these lies appearing in the latest Somozist army communique and tell our people not to let themselves be fooled by the lies issued by the Somozist propaganda machine.

We have had some casualties, this we admit, but they are few in the various front in which we are fighting. Because of some difficulties in our communications system we have not been able to fully confirm some details, but we promise to have this information tonight for our 2300 newscast.

In the western front we report the massacre of five of our companions as they were working [words indistinct] in a prison and were murdered even though they were unarmed. This happened in Leon, where the arrest of a Red Cross member was also reported.

In the northern front, Sandinist columns commanded by Comrades (?Orlando Merit) and Francisco Rivero reported the death of a Honduran companion and six or seven wounded. A wounded companion was taken to the [word indistinct] hospital, from which he had to be evacuated in order to protect the civilians and innocent persons being treated there.

The Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front reports the death of two companions [words indistinct] and a Panamanian companion whose alias was Diablo. Another companion was also wounded and sent to one of our improvised mountain hospitals.

We were informed that the doctors in Rivas hospital were forcibly taken to Cardenas to care for National Guard wounded.

We also deny the death of companion Geronimo in [words indistinct], whom the National Guard reports as dead. He is safe and sound and fighting the criminal Somozist guard. At 2300 we shall give further information to the people.

Challenge to Attack Managua

PA102012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 10 Apr 79 PC

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (AFP)--Gen Cesar Suazo, secretary general [as received] of the army, has dared the Sandinists to attack Managua, stating that the army has enough might to destroy and crush them.

The officer was speaking to a group of newsmen about new outbreaks of fighting in northern Nicaragua. Suazo denied that a military coup is being prepared against President Anastasio Somoza, who is in the United States. He said that the army General Staff is in constant contact with Somoza and that the president is being consulted about decisions made by the army.

Meanwhile, special security measures have been imposed in important Managua locations. Special security barriers have been erected at the power and waterplants and at communications buildings. Army garrisons, particularly air force installations, have been reinforced and protective measures have been increased. Thousands of people with worried expressions on their faces have gone to popular markets in Managua to purchase food. In addition, they have lined up at banks to withdraw money in preparation for fighting in the Nicaraguan capital in the days to come.

At noon today, the air force conducted new sorties in the north, where they have been shelling Sandinist positions.

RADIO SANDINO RECRUITS ENLISTED NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

PA070243 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] We will now address a special message to an equally special audience. Many of our comrades have told us that many guardsmen stationed in Nicaraguan command centers listen to our broadcasts. The following message is specially addressed to enlisted members of the National Guard as well as to the entire heroic Nicaraguan people.

This station addresses this message to those who are enlisted or belong to the National Guard as well as to the Nicaraguan people in general. Enlisted men in the National Guard, our struggle is not against you. We are fighting the enemy of the people. We are fighting Somoza and the high-ranking officers who order you to kill our brothers. You are a part of the people and, therefore, you too are being exploited and oppressed. Somoza has deceived you by taking advantage of your misery and needs. In this manner, he manipulates you, he turns you into a guardsman by arming you with a rifle and providing you with a uniform. In this manner, he turns you into an enlisted man ready to kill the people, to kill Nicaraguans who are just as poor as you are.

You, who have enlisted in the National Guard, are an instrument used by Somoza to maintain misery in Nicaragua. This misery led you, soldier, to enlist in the army. Yes, enlisted guardsman, you became a guardsman because you lacked basic things, but you did not realize that Somoza himself is responsible for your poverty. We the Nicaraguan people already know who our enemy is, and we are fighting Somoza.

The emergency situation we are experiencing, the fight to the death among brothers, is not a whim of the people. It represents a need to emerge from the misery to which the tyrant Somoza has subjected us. You, enlisted man, were a son of the people, but you entered a headquarters and they removed you from the people. They sent you to another headquarters and told you that your enemy is the man on the street, the civilian, the peasant. They force you to shout "vivas" for Somoza and "death" to the people. They make you feel different, as if you no longer were a part of the people. Your officers have gradually brainwashed you. Then, when you find yourself out on the street with the regulation weapon, you are like a winged scorpion because this is the way Somoza has wanted it, and until very recently the people believed it. The tyrant is taking advantage of the situation in order to commit abuses.

You, enlisted man, are sent to brothels, to billiard rooms, to the streets to find someone to arrest, anybody, just so money can be taken from the people. The colonel receives thousands, you instead receive only crumbs, along with the task of [word indistinct] the people, of scaring them and of confronting the people.

But things are changing. The people are rising to their feet. The people no longer believe the story that the National Guard is tough. The people are hungry. The people are being exploited, and if they do not fight they will die. While in Nicaragua Somoza, the Somozists and the rich are growing richer, the people--who are growing increasingly poorer--are dying. This is why the people are fighting. If they do not fight they will die. This is how the people are discovering their own strength. This is how they are understanding that they represent Nicaragua's motive force and they must survive because the people are the only thing that matters. The people are Nicaragua and Nicaragua is the people.

Within the army you are the one who earns the least money but who suffers the most. You only receive a minimal portion of that which is being taken from the people. The biggest slice is taken by Somoza and the colonels. You are only given a little bit more than the nothing that the people have. This is exactly why you must die alongside the people.

Things do not end there. Nothing can stop the people's force. In the end, the people will be victorious. As an enlisted man in the National Guard you are now opposed to this. Meanwhile, more of our brothers are falling. We remind you of what we have already said: The people are fighting for their lives. The people are fighting so that the majority can live. Nothing can oppose this. Popular justice is inflexible. The Nicaraguan people are not fighting without reason. The Nicaraguan people are fighting in order to live.

FIVE YOUTHS KILLED BY NATIONAL GUARD PATROLS

PA101605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1339 GMT 10 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Five youths were killed in the western city of Leon during a shooting incident in the San Felipe neighborhood. The incident occurred on Monday afternoon, but was not reported publicly until today.

Unofficial reports indicate that the five youths were killed after National Guard patrols raided houses in the neighborhood. Military authorities have not yet issued a report on the incidents, particularly since relatives of the dead youths alleged that they were "unarmed."

The dead youths were German Romero Lezcano, Victor Manuel Zapata, Juan Salvador Carrillo and Rodolfo Vanegas Morena; a fifth remained unidentified today.

German Romero Lezcano had recently been in prison on charges of having participated in attacking and setting fire to a cotton gin in Leon. However, he had been released after a judge dismissed the charges.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the body of another unidentified youth was found in the "Villa 11 de Julio" neighborhood, located in the eastern part of the city of Leon. The body had a bullet wound in the left side and the hands were tied behind the back.

Following yesterday's incidents in which the five youths were killed, it was reported that engineer Ramiro Escobar, a member of the opposition Conservative Party, was arrested on unknown charges. The arrested opposition leader owns a funeral parlor in Leon.

SOMOZA DESIGNATES COMMISSIONS TO PROMOTE REFORMS

PA062239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1520 GMT 6 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--President Anastasio Somoza's government today designated six commissions that will be in charge of promoting reforms in all Nicaraguan state branches. A related official announcement states that Somoza is fulfilling the promise he made at his most recent press conference.

The commissions will draft reform projects to reorganize the judicial and electoral branches and the Nicaraguan National Guard, to reform the social pact and create a general comptrollership [contraloria] for the state.

According to the government report, these commissions will be open to all political sectors. Commissions designated will be "coordinated" in order to speed up the commissioners' work.

One of the commissions is called the "Technical Council for National Guard Officers" and is comprised of eight lieutenant colonels.

Since President Somoza announced in a news conference last March that these commissions would be designated to introduce reforms in state branches, none of the opposition parties has shown any interest in joining them. The leadership of several opposition parties and political groups has stressed that the government's designation of these commissions "constitutes a mockery of the Nicaraguan people."

TODOR ZHIVKOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Isle of Youth Tour

FL101321 [Editorial Report FL] Nueva Gerona Domestic Service in Spanish (Radio Caribe in the Isle of Youth) at 1232 GMT carries live coverage of the arrival of Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at Nueva Gerona's airport. A radio reporter immediately announces the landing of an "armed forces helicopter" carrying Zhivkov and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. He further reports that they are welcomed by "members of the party municipal committee."

A girl Pioneer then reads a brief message of greeting and welcome to Zhivkov and Castro, and a group of Pioneers then give them a Pioneer scarf.

Zhivkov and Castro greet municipal party, government and mass organizations officials "and a group of Bulgarian technicians" who are working in the Isle of Youth, the radio reporter says, "primarily in hydraulic development." At 1313 GMT, he says that Zhivkov and Castro have left the airport in a jeep that will take them on a tour of the Isle of Youth. Coverage ends immediately thereafter.

8 April Zhivkov Speech

PA092251 Havana International Service in Spanish 1538 GMT 8 Apr 79 PA

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at the Cuban-Bulgarian friendship rally held in front of an agricultural implements factory in Holguin Province; in Bulgarian with consecutive translation into Spanish--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade ladies and gentlemen, Cuban friends, brothers: Comrade Fidel Castro apologized for my being unable to address you in Spanish, because I have not learned it yet, [laughter] but I believe that I am not going to disillusion Comrade Fidel Castro by saying that I doubt that I am ever going to learn it completely.

But permit me, friends, to apologize to you myself for speaking with my hat on. I ask that this not be taken as a sign of disrespect toward you. [applause] The thing is that with this bald head, when the sun hits it, it begins to ache; and that is why I am going to speak with my hat on.

We are here, a delegation of the party and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who came here in response to the very kind invitation extended by Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause] And I must tell you, comrade ladies and gentlemen, that we are the happiest of all the 8.7 million inhabitants of Bulgaria, the ones who have had the happiness of coming to visit you here on the island of liberty. [applause]

I have the particular happiness of coming for the third time, for the third time to visit revolutionary Cuba. [applause, chants of "Zhivkov, Zhivkov"] Allow me, above all, to carry out the pleasant task which the Bulgarian Communists and all our people entrusted to me, that of transmitting fraternal and cordial greetings to you, to the citizens, to the people of Holguin and, through you, to all the fraternal people of Cuba, to the leadership of the party and the state of Cuba,and, particularly, comrade ladies and gentlemen, we have the pleasant task of transmitting fraternal greetings and embraces to our great friend, the friend of the Bulgarian people, my personal friend, my Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

Comrades, if we say--and this is known by all the fraternal communist parties, all the socialist parties, all the progressive peoples--if we say that Comrade Fidel Castro is a glorious son of the Cuban people, a consistent internationalist, an outstanding activist of the international communist movement, [applause] comrades, this would not be enough at all. Years will pass, centuries will pass, and since we are all mortal, many of us will evidently cease to exist, but Comrade Fidel Castro will continue to be Fidel to you, the Cuban people, and Fidel Castro to humanity, [applause] because Fidel Castro organized, effected and guaranteed the victory of the revolution in Cuba, the Cuban Revoution, and he is now directing the building of socialism in Cuba. [applause]

And that is not all. That is not all. A short time ago I was visiting Africa--Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen. Comrades, there there is talk of the USSR and Cuba and of Fidel Castro. [applause]

As regards Bulgarian-Cuban friendshiu and Cuban-Bulgarian friendship, it has reached such a stage that we can say not only that it is a fraternal, honest and revolutionary friendship between two countries, between two peoples, between the leaders of the two countries, but rather that it is also a friendship which we in Bulgaria consider to be the greatest--after the Bulgarian people's friendship with the USSR, and therefore it is said that this friendship comes in second place after the friendship with the USSR--friendship with Bulgaria. [applause] Moreover, when a Bulgarian and a Cuban meet, they immediately form a corporation, not a corporation of bandits but one of brothers. [applause]

Comrades, in 1960 there occurred the so-called and so-designated 16th session of the United Nations. At that time, for the first time, I met Comrade Fidel Castro, and I must tell that this took place under a rather unusual circumstance. You see, there had already been riots or something like that over there in the black district of Harlem.

I went there, and I had the impression that 2 km before reaching the hotel I went through a police cordon. This was the case, and later the entire enighborhood was blocked off. There were policemen armed with nightsticks and wearing helmets and whatever. We went to the hotel--I do not remember whether it was a hotel or, how should I say it, whether it was a very poor one or not--and I was taken to see Comrade Fidel Castro for the first time in a small room. This is how we met for the first time. We embraced and talked for the first time on that occasion. [applause]

Later, we met on several occasions. Comrade Fidel Castro, I will not be revealing a state secret by saying that tomorrow on some island or some cay nearby we will talk for a whole day. I am sure that that day will not be enough for us to complete the conversation. That is why I am going to insist that you come to Bulgaria for us to continue our talks there.

You can see, comrades, what friendship and fraternity are. They can be achieved only under conditions such as ours. Supported firmly by our great doctrine Marxism-Leninism, we are building real socialism. [applause] This is the inspiration of the new life that we are building, this, when we speak of fighting shoulder to shoulder for a better and happier life for all humanity. [applause]

There have emerged some revisionists of the right and left who are denying our socialism. Some of them say that they are going to build another socialism. So far, no other socialism has been built, but they say that they are going to do it. But this is not surprising, since in Marx' time, when the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary theory were being formed, all kinds of isms emerged, and Marx was therefore obliged to call his doctrine scientific socialism.

Now, there are many isms, as before, and we are obliged, in order to be distinguished from some isms--to call them that--and charlatanry, we are obliged to call our socialism real socialism.

We are building real socialism. [applause] The beginning of this edification was the great October socialist revolution. [appaluse]

Some of them say: We are in favor of Marx but not of Lenin. What could this mean? It presupposes placing Marx and Engels in opposition to Lenin. This would be to lower ourselves to the level of reformism. It would be a retrogression in our great doctrine and the practice of socialism and our revolutionary cause.

And what is the strength of our doctrine? The strength of our doctrine consists of its not being a dogma, but rather a movement and a theory that is always, constantly being enriched by social practice. When Lenin was developing our doctrine over there, [words indistinct] in Marx and Engels, in their contribution and their theory for the formation of a new society. And that doctrine was developed under the new conditions of monopoly and imperialism. Now we, the leaders of real socialism--who are the creators of this, our socialism--have the high obligation of developing our theory and our practice, but this can be accomplished only on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and not by counterposing Marxism and Leninism to each other. [applause]

Dear friends, the problems which we are facing are numerous, both domestically and internationally. We are now facing a problem that is particularly serious. It concerns the activities of the present Chinese leadership. It must be said clearly and resolutely that this is a case of an historic retrogression on the path which was initiated as regards the building of the new socialist society. The present Chinese leaders are trying, are making the attempt, to convert the Chinese people, 1 billion inhabitants, into a collective assassin, a collective suppressor of everything progressive in the world, and they have established relations with the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

This is a betrayal, and we are seeing this through their latest action: the traitorous and loathsome aggression against the fraternal people of Vietnam, a people who have been fighting for 30 years against invaders, imperialism and have defeated them. China attacked with hundreds of thousands of armed troops, who destroyed villages and towns, murdered children, shot mothers, old people and so forth. They devastated all this, and this time the suffering but heroic Vietnamese people managed to throw out the invaders, those insolent invaders, from their land, and once again they won the respect of all progressive humanity. [applause]

In the most natural manner, as in the times of the struggle against the previous invaders, even now in the struggle against hegemonist and chauvinist Chinese they continue to rely in the struggle on the support which is provided by the USSR, by the other socialist countries, by Cuba, by Bulgaria, by the rest of progressive humanity. It can be said that the present Chinese leadership, raising the flag of chauvinism and hegemonism, have become the shock troops of imperialism, of reactionaries worldwide.

You know that we have consistently--based on our interest in building a socialist society in our countries and the interests of all progressive humanity--been waging a consistent struggle for peace and detente in order to prevent the provocation of a third world war, which would be a nuclear war. We realize what that means. That is why our foreign policy has the primary strategic task of ensuring world peace. In this regard, very serious and very great changes have been accomplished. Helsinki was achieved. It was possible to sign the final (?document).

The process of detente was achieved, but we must say that the reactionary forces, especially in the imperialist countries, where military industrial corporations are gaining ground, are working closer and closer with the military circles in an effort to have the world return to the times of the cold war. They are trying to again expose humanity to the danger of nuclear war.

Our forces and opportunities are enormous, and we are doing and will continue to do everything possible to prevent a third world war. In this regard, we have a broad responsibility to the present generations, as well as to our peoples and to humanity. Real socialism requires that we be in a position to curb those who want to start a new war, achieving this with the support of the progressive forces in the world. And as regards the changes which are taking place in the world in a direction toward socialism, this is a normal and natural process, because we live in an era of transition from capitalism to socialism, and the imperialists have to accept this. More and more countries will march along the noncapitalist route, along the socialist path, and socialism is the path. There is no other alternative for humanity. [applause]

I have just said that we visited Africa. I was in Angola, Mozambique, then in Ethiopia and South Yemen. The people met me with the playing of the internationalist anthem and with red flags. In Bulgaria, we play the Internationale only when we are celebrating an event of the party. But all over Africa we were received with the music of the Internationale and with red flags. You can see the changes that have taken place and are taking place, even in tropical Africa. Some would say that it is a matter of backward countries. Some would say that.

Evidently, nothing is accidental. Even in the Bible, at least in the orthodox version, it is written that the last will be the first. Who would have thought that Cuba would be the first opening in the American Continent, the first to take steps [words indistinct] principal of imperialism and that the socialist society would be built here? [applause]

This is my third trip to your country. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the Cuban people is known to us. I am personally acquainted with it. I have felt it in Havana, and now also in Holguin. I have no doubt that no matter where our delegation goes, it will see and feel the same thing--a revolutionary upsurge, unity and cohesion around the Communist Party of Cuba and its policies and around the leader, the first leader of the Cuban people, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

However, friends, we Communists are so made, our internal organization is such that we always want to see something new in comparison to what we had achieved before. Whether or not there has been improvement or stagnation is very important. To us Communists, this is very important. I am very glad to say here that my heart and soul are filled with happiness as I see what you are building here and listen to the reports given to me regarding the other things which are being built, proof that now in Cuba great work is being done. It can be said that all Cuba is under construction, the construction of Cuban industry.

Comrade ladies and gentlemen, I saw the construction of industry and of the modern socialist agricultural activity. There cannot be socialism or communism. [sentence as heard]. This is the new development which has occurred here, which is filling my soul and my heart with happiness in this, my third visit to your beautiful fatherland. [applause]

I am happy that we Bulgarians can also, within the framework of our possibilities, lend you assistance. We saw here some buildings, some construction projects pertaining to the new agricultural machinery and implements plant which are not yet completed and which are being carried out jointly by Cuban and Bulgarian specialists.

This will obviously be a very large factory. Our friend Fidel Castro said that 3,000 persons will work in it.

What could I wish for you? As regards the construction, I was assured by our comrades that it is going according to plan. But that is the information I am receiving from our Bulgarian comrades. We do not know what you think, because we have to see what your assessment is. But what would I wish? That the machines be speedily put into operation and, of primary importance, that production begin and that within a short time you will be inviting Comrade Fidel Castro to cut the ribbon to inaugurate the factory. [applause]

Permit me, with this, to conclude my comments at this so great and so enthusiastic event of Cuban-Bulgarian friendship, and once again to wish health, happiness to all of you and to all your families; to wish you more and more success in the building of the island of liberty. May Cuban-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-Cuban friendship live and endure over the centuries. [applause] Long live communism.

CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

FL061236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, minister of construction, housing and urban planning and member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party Central Committee, and Levi Farah, minister president of the [Cuban] State Committee for Construction, have signed a cooperation protocol between the two countries in this field. The document projects the exchange of information and experiences by documents, mission visits, training Algerian cadres in the Construction Ministry schools and cooperation in the labor and social fields. The document also foresees the sending of Cuban specialists to Algeria and the joint construction of 10,000 housing units in 5 years in that country.

CUBAN, IRAQI LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

FL091109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] and the Iraqi Federation of Trade Unions today signed a cooperation and exchange agreement for the purpose of expanding relations between the two labor organizations. The agreement was signed by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and (Maulid Abdullah), president of the Iraqi Federation of Trade Unions. Roberto Veiga heads a Cuban labor delegation which includes CTC Executive Secretary Jesus Escandel. The delegation arrived in Ethiopia [as heard] yesterday.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

FL091454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 9 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today met at the Kremlin with USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov. Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, who has been in Moscow since Friday of last week, attended the meeting.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in the Soviet capital last Saturday from the German Democratic Republic, where he attended the ninth session of the Cuba-GDR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

FURTHER ON PRISONER RELEASES, U.S. VISA DELAYS

PA071926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 79 PA

[Text] A new group of prisoners and former prisoners who served sentences in Cuba for crimes against the security of the state left for the United States on Friday afternoon. This flight is the result of the dialog held by representatives of the Cuban community abroad and the Cuban Government in Havana in November and December. A total of 183 persons departed. Of these, 64 are prisoners who were recently pardoned by the Cuban Government in accordance with the program which was agreed upon with the Committee of the 75 of the Cuban community abroad. Also traveling on the flight were 7 former prisoners and 112 relatives of the persons who served sentences for counterrevolutionary crimes.

So far, a total of 605 prisoners and former prisoners and 687 persons accompanying them have traveled abroad following the agreements between the Cuban Government and the Committee of the 75.

In their flight to the United States, the travelers were accompanied by several representatives of the Cuban community abroad. These included Rev Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee of the 75, who told Radio Havana that he was satisfied with the results of the dialog, even though the program of flights has progressed slowly because of the delay in visas, for which the U.S. Government is fully responsible. Reyes stressed that no less than 100,000 members of the Cuban community abroad will travel to Cuba during this year. This is also the result of the policy of dialog carried out by the Cuban Government.

PUERTO RICO TO BE DISCUSSED AT NONALINED SUMMIT

PA090441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 79 PA

[Text] We bring to Radio Havana today Felipe Cirino, representative in Cuba of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, so that he can speak on the importance of the sixth nonalined countries summit.

[Begin Cirino recording] The sixth nonalined countries summit which will be held in Havana in September is an event of great historic importance. For the first time, a nonalined summit will be held in the Caribbean and in a Latin American country. It is very important that it will be held in Cuba, because today in Latin America Cuba is the leader of the defense of the people's right to self-determination, independence and the construction of a just and equal society. Cuba is a shining example for all peoples who struggle for their liberation. Cuba is also a standard-bearer in the struggle of people who are constructing socialism. It is the first country in Latin America that is constructing socialism, and it is doing so under very difficult conditions because of the criminal blockade by the United States and the occupation of part of its territory by a U.S. naval base. Cuba has to struggle for the construction of socialism under those conditions.

This nonalined summit will issue important resolutions in favor of Cuba, Latin America and, in general, in favor of the cause of all peoples of America and the world; that is, the cause of national liberation, peace, coexistence, detente and the construction of a just society for all. Therefore, the summit conference will have very positive results for Cuba and all Latin American peoples and the world.

We will participate in that summit conference with a delegation that will come from Puerto Rico headed by Comrade Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of our party. In that summit, we will stress the case of Puerto Rico, our people's struggle for national independence.

We will give all the delegations extensive information and all types of propaganda so that they will be fully aware of the Puerto Rican situation, and so that the resolution that comes from that conference in favor of Puerto Rico will be forceful, decisive and firm as the ones that have been made so far.

We also want to point out that this nonalined summit conference will clearly show that the balance of power in the nonalined countries movement is in favor of the progressive countries, in favor of the countries which truly struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and against all forms of exploitation. This is very important in this historic moment for the nonalined countries. [end recording]

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES VERDE OLIVO MAGAZINE

FL101653 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Interviewed after having voted to elect the delegates to the people's government, Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], made some brief statements on the 20th anniversary of the magazine VERDE OLIVO, which is being commemorated today. In his remarks, Raul stated that the magazine was the idea of Che [Guevara] at the start of the revolution, and that it has played a vital role in the ideological training of our officers, sergeants and soldiers. And he concluded his remarks by stating: I take the opportunity of this impromptu interview to congratulate all comrades--from those who 20 years ago started very small to those of today--for the great work done and the accomplishments made. And he called on them to continue developing such an important organ of the FAR.

ALMEIDA, ROCA TOUR CAMAGUEY CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FL102352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly, both members of the PCC Politburo, today toured the 400-year-old city of Camaguey. The leaders were met at the Ignacio Agramonte Airport by Lazaro Vazquez, second party secretary in Camaguey Province; Juan A. Bravo, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly; and other representatives of the party and government.

The PCC Politburo members observed the ongoing expansion work at Camaguey's air terminal in preparation for the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. Almeida greeted all workers in the project and wished them success.

Subsequently, the two leaders visited the area of Camaguey where important economic, social and educational projects are under construction. They also visited the hydroponics project, the Monte Carlo housing project and the Octavio de la Concepcion Pedraza Polyclinic.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE ID CARDS TO ALL CITIZENS

FL061520 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 3 Apr 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] The Barbados Government will from next week begin to register persons under the new unified numbering system, which will provide an identification card to be used for all identification purposes. The exercise, known as the statistics (registration census of Barbadian residents) regulations 1979, will be carried out by the director of statistical services under the statistics act, Cap 192.

Enumerators carrying a special identification card bearing their photographs and signatures certifying that they are authorised to be enumerators will visit every home in Barbados. Chief Registration Officer Mr Dennis Smith made it clear yesterday that all enumerators would have taken an oath of secrecy and all information collected would be treated in strictest confidence.

When this information has been processed, it means that every Barbadian citizen would receive an identification card bearing his own personal identification card number, which can be used throughout his life. For the purpose of the exercise a Barbadian citizen is a citizen of Barbados who is resident in Barbados or a citizen of another country who has been granted permission by the chief immigration officer to reside in Barbados for not less than six months. The enumerators will ask to see either the birth or baptism certificates or passports of residents to certify that names and dates of birth are correct.

GRENADA

RADIX EXPECTS GRENADA TO BE FULL MEMBER OF NONALINED

FL101113 Havava Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Grenada expects to participate as a full member in the sixth nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana in September, according to an announcement by Kdndrick Radix, foreign minister of that Antillean island. During a visit to Montreal, Canada, Radix told PRENSA LATINA that the new Grenada Government will take the necessary action so that Grenada, currently an associate member of the nonalined movement, is accepted as a full member before the summit conference. He added that Grenada, as a poor and developing country with few resources, identifies fully with the aims of the nonalined countries movement and with specific demands such as creation of a new international economic order.

Radix, one of the founders of the New Jewel Movement which led the popular uprising of 13 March that deposed the repressive regime of Eric Gairy, went to Montreal to inform the Grenadian and Caribbean community residing in that Canadian city of the objectives of the new government. The foreign minister explained that his government wants to maintain friendly relations with all countries based on respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other nations. He added that Grenada is highly interested in associating itself with countries that are struggling for a better life. He asserted that his government pledges to offer support to those in southern Africa who are struggling for their liberty.

Radix told PRENSA LATINA that Grenada expects to establish friendly relations with all Caribbean countries and that one of the principal objectives of the new Grenadian administration is greater Caribbean integration.

Referring to the internal situation in Grenada, the foreign minister said the new government plans to reduce the high cost of living and increase farm production. He added that they are working on a food program for school-age children and the development of fisheries and water and electricity services, as well as on measures designed to overcome the grave economic and financial situation inherited from the Gairy government.

CBA LEADER CALLS FOR RELEASE OF RADIO GRENADA MANAGER

FL102054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association [CBA], Mr Alva Clark, has written to Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop appealing for the release of the former general manager of Radio Grenada, Mr Jerry Romain. Mr Romain was detained on March 13 following the revolution which overthrew the regime of Eric Gairy in Grenada. The radio station was renamed Radio Free Grenada and Romain removed as head amid allegations that he had been for years a dangerous collaborator with Gairy in many incidents against the opposition and the people of Grenada. In his letter the CBA secretary general said he didn't know all the facts surrounding Romain's activities outside his role as chief executive. But the letter said his detension was disturbing to professional broadcasters and appealed for the review of his case and his release.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Official Talks

FL101801 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Excerpt] [In] the first round of talks between Prime Minister Manley and his Soviet counterpart Mr Aleksey Kosygin today, both leaders are reported to have stressed their countries' joint determination to continue the fight against colonialism and racism. A statement issued to the official news agency TASS following the Kremlin talk said both Mr Manley and Mr Kosygin had expressed satisfaction at the development of relations between Jamaica and the Soviet Union. The statement said that bilateral questions, including political, economic, trade and cultural ties, as well as world affairs, were among the subjects discussed in what was termed a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. And both leaders are said to have paid particular attention to questions affecting the strengthening of world peace, disarmament, detente and the development of international cooperation on the basis of equality and justice.

Praise for Detente

FL102304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 10 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today stated that his country hails and supports the Soviet Union's efforts in the struggle for detente and, within its possibilities, works for the same objectives. Manley made a speech at a Kremlin luncheon given in his honor by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Aleksey Kosygin.

Elsewhere in his speech, Manley said: We understand that coexistence is an objective necessity, but at the same time we do not forget our duty to fight against oppression and injustice in the world. He denounced racism in South Africa, the infamous farce that will take place in Rhodesia, the flagrant inequality of the states and the unchecked exploitation of natural resources by transnational corporations.

Visit Objectives

FL100215 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Apr 79 p 2 FL

[Text] Mr P.J. Patterson, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has said that on his visit to Moscow next week Mr Manley is to seek additional markets for Jamaica's alumina and also to obtain lines of credit to ease the strain on Jamaica's foreign exchange. He said so as he spoke to members of a newly-formed shopkeepers' cooperative at Darliston in his constituency on Sunday afternoon, according to a release issued by his ministry.

The release went on: Referring to what he termed "the deliberately hysterical reaction" to the prime minister's announced visit to Moscow later this month, emanating from "a certain sector of the media," Mr Patterson said it was government's clear duty to widen Jamaica's trading to include as many possibilities as we can.

Mr Patterson said that for many years we had been told by our colonial masters that we should only trade with Western countries, while they have been trading quite openly and without apology with the USSR and China. Mr Patterson said it was extremely peculiar that when the prime minister visited President Carter in Washington, there was no murmur of dissension. "Now that he is visiting Moscow," the deputy prime minister observed, "there are those who deliberately seek to distort and confuse."

Mr Patterson said there were very practical reasons behind the prime minister's forthcoming visit to the USSR. He told his constituents that while we were certainly not going cap in hand, we intended to seek additional markets for Jamaica's alumina and to obtain lines of credit which would help to ease the strain on our limited foreign exchange resources.

Soviet Media Reportage

For a TASS interview with Prime Minister Michael Manley prior to his 9 April arrival in the USSR, as well as Soviet coverage of his visit, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 10 April and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.